

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

"Suwanee River" is no more characteristic of the Negro than "Dixie" is typical of a Fiji Islander. "Old Black Joe" depicts the life of the Negro because many of our folks believe in deathbed visions. "Poor Old Ned" is another favorite of ours, the first verse running thus:

Lad down de shubble and de hoe,
Hang up de fiddle and de bow;
Dar's no more work for poor old Ned—

He's gone whah de good niggahs go.

Most white folk seem to think that the banjo is a familiar instrument of black folk of the south. It is used mostly by what are known as the roustabouts. The men of this type usually wear felt hats with four creases, which indicates "Work I will not." He sings such songs as "Railroad Bill," while the banjo all but talks as he sings, and plays "Can't Get Dr. Letter From Down the Road." The Jewsharp is used by the cornfield men of color. The guitar belongs largely to the better class of Negro men. Ethiopian dancsels are somewhat like the Spanish maids—they like soft music and love songs. If you wish to hear plantation melodies with variations sung with natural harmony, go to the important cities and towns of the south and get in touch with those sons of Ham who go about serenading nights. Oftentimes when Miss Sallie and her suitor are sitting on the piazza inhaling the fragrance of the night as the moon sends down its soft gray light, they'll be surprised to hear a sudden sound of voices ring out on the big lawn: "Oh, darkeys, won't you meet there, where the moonlight seems to glitter?"

But if you wish to hear real, soul-stirring songs, go among the camp meetings and hear them sing "Little David, Play on Your Harp." This is the verse:

Little David, play on your harp.
Hallelu! Hallelu!
Little David, play on your harp.
Hallelu!
"D" for Little David, "G" for Goliath,
And "D" for Little David, who slew Goliath.
Little David, play on your harp.
Hallelu!—Henry Allen in the New York Tribune.

Fifty years ago virtually all negroes were farm hands, and few owned their own farms. Now, while agriculture is still the predominant occupation, there are negroes in every line of work, and 900,000 farms are operated by them. They own more land than is embraced in the state of South Carolina. Thirty thousand negroes are engaged in business. They own 64 banks capitalized at \$1,000,000. The "Yearbook" says: "No other emancipated people have made so great a progress in so short a time. The Russian serfs were emancipated in 1861. Fifty years after it was found that 14,000,000 of them had accumulated about \$500,000,000 worth of property, or about \$36 per capita, an average of about \$200 a family. Fifty years after their emancipation only 20 per cent. of the Russian peasants were able to read and write. After 50 years of freedom the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States have accumulated over \$700,000,000 worth of property, or about \$70 per capita, which is an average of \$350 per family. After 50 years of freedom 70 per cent. of them have some education in books." When such facts as these are considered, it is evident that the negro is making good progress.

The harvest season is the most trying of the year. There is so much to be done, so little time to do it in and so few hands to accomplish it, that we are often at our wits' end. Let us, however, have a care lest we attempt too much and lest we put too great a burden upon the wife and daughter. The sanitariums are filled with men and women who have broken down from work and worry at middle life. The utmost that we can hope to gain is not worth such a fearful sacrifice.

Thomas B. Kalane, a native of Africa and a student of Wilberforce university, spoke at the colored men's branch of the Y. M. C. A. at Indianapolis a short time ago on "The Habits and Needs of Africa." The dormitory of the new building is filling a long felt want as it gives to the young men the opportunity of having good, airy, clean and comfortable rooms. The rooms are filling fast and the committee of management is elated over the success thus far attained.

Vigo, Spain, has 43,000 inhabitants, who depend largely on fisheries.

The remarkable progress which the Negro race has made in America since its emancipation is strikingly shown in the fiftieth anniversary edition of the "Negro Year Book." While the Negro race is known to have achieved many notable things during its period of freedom in America, the tabulated record shown in the Year Book will prove astonishing, even to the warmest friends of the race. The chronicle of attainment is really staggering when it is realized that this race has been under handicaps which probably have no parallel in modern history. In 1862 having practically nothing of its own in the United States, with all but an almost negligible portion of the race held in bondage, the Negroes of the country today own hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of land, securities and other property. Negro farmers in the south are cultivating about 42,000,000 acres of ground, of which they own more than half. In the state of North Carolina alone Negro realty holdings are estimated to be worth \$29,982,328. The race owns church property valued at \$57,000,000, has built or aided in the building of numerous educational institutions for its own uplifting and upbuilding, fosters charities and fraternal organizations, has its own financial institutions, has produced notable contributors to art, music and letters and boasts a quota of really great men who compare favorably with those produced by any other race of the same stage of development in the same period of time. Statistics are offered to show that the ratio of Negro criminals to the Negro population is not much greater than that of the whites, while it is less than the proportion among numerous classes of immigrants.

Appeal was made to President Wilson by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the agitation looking to the segregation of the Negroes and whites employed in the government departments in Washington. Since the new administration came into power pressure has been brought to bear upon the executive and legislative branches of the government to bring about such a reform. The appeal to the president declares such an act would be not only a "gross injustice" to the Negro race, but that it would be also "the most hateful kind of discrimination." Segregation, it is contended in the petition, not only would limit the chances of the Negro for promotion and advancement, but that it would be cited as the excuse for "new racial outrages."

The corner stone of the eastern negro branch of the Louisville free public library was laid at Louisville, Ky., recently. Mayor Head presided during the ceremony. Many negro ministers, principals of the schools and teachers gathered to express their appreciation. Aside from the program Mayor Head called upon three different members in the crowd to speak a few words that the audience might know of the gratitude of the negro people for this library. This is to be the second negro branch of the Louisville free public library, the first one erected being at Tenth and Chestnut streets.

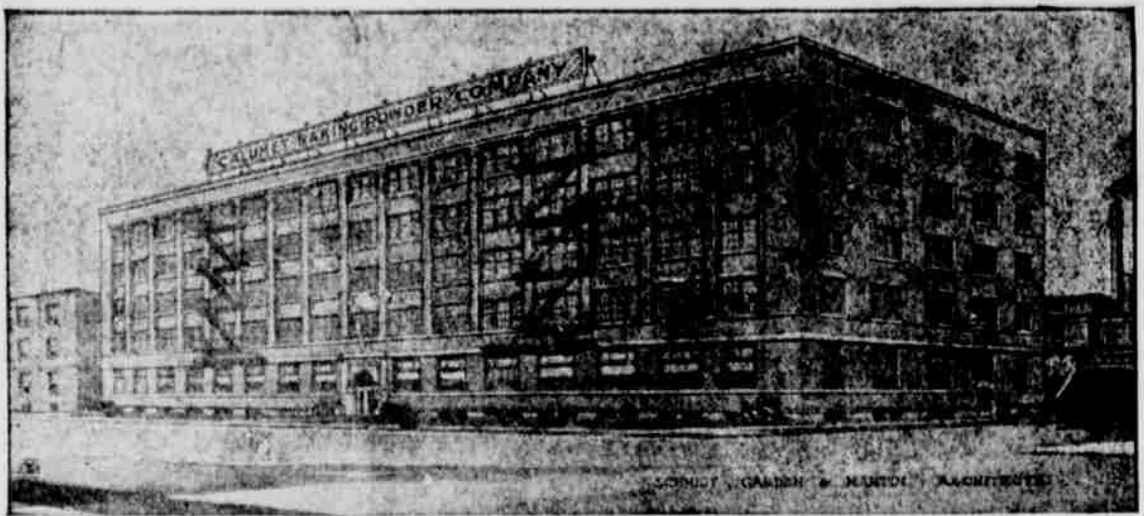
According to an English parliamentary committee the production of all of London's electric power in a few large stations would save 6,000,000 tons of coal a year and greatly lessen the smoke nuisance.

The Maryland court of appeals, in a preliminary opinion, holds "that the mayor and city council of Baltimore may, in the exercise of its police powers, validly pass an ordinance for the segregation of the white and colored races without conflicting with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States or the state of Maryland." The opinion, however, declares invalid on technical grounds an ordinance approved by the mayor in 1911. An ordinance will be drawn up to meet the legal exactions.

Henning Berger, whose play, "The Deluge," has been taken from American production next season, is a Swedish dramatist, but for a time lived in Chicago. He is now a resident of Stockholm, where the play was first acted. When he came to this country he was unknown, and after arriving in Chicago he was compelled for some time to do odd jobs to make a living.

A glass bottle blowing machine invented in Germany has a speed of 2,000 bottles an hour, equal to the work of 250 expert glass blowers.

AN IMMENSE NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANT FOR CHICAGO



When completed, the new plant of the Calumet Baking Powder Company, now under course of construction, at South 47th avenue and Fillmore street, will prove a fitting monument to the ability, honesty and progressiveness which have rendered possible the tremendous growth of one of Chicago's most prominent industrial institutions.

This immense plant, the estimated cost of which is \$250,000, is a strictly modern five-story and basement, fire proof, re-enforced concrete building. Size, 260x100 feet. One of the novel and interesting features of this, the largest and most efficiently equipped Baking Powder plant in existence, will be a cantilever shipping platform

projecting over to a switch track on a level with the second floor.

Automatic machinery, modern appliances and passenger and freight elevators of the latest type will be installed and employed in manufacturing and handling the company's product.

Plans which make possible a maximum amount of glass area and the highest degree of sanitation have been carefully and scientifically prepared. Spacious and splendidly appointed rest rooms are provided for employees.

One entire floor will be devoted to laboratory and research equipment. The installation of a modern bakery for experiment purposes insures the

maintenance of the high standard of excellence for which Calumet Baking Powder is famed.

The Calumet Baking Powder Company was organized a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Wm. M. Wright. The company first began the manufacture of baking powder in a comparatively small way, with limited capital. Modern methods, combined with high grade materials and an unwavering determination to produce an article of superior quality have created a demand which necessitated the erection of the new Calumet plant—have made the Calumet Company a substantial factor in the industrial life of Chicago, and won for it a patronage which is a benefit and a credit to the city.—Adv.

Be Kind to the Animals.

This is the time of the year when domestic animals need most considerate treatment from human beings. The hot weather takes the life out of many a horse that could go on working comfortably for years in a moderate temperature. To the dogs extreme heat is as exhausting as it is to their masters. The cats are not so much affected by the heat, but this is the time of year when the majority of cat owners seem to feel free to go out of town and leave their household pets to the tender mercies of their neighbors. So every city church yard and school yard and every spot which can occur coolness and safety in the heart of a city has its population of neglected cats to whom it is a mercy to minister in July and August.—Hartford Times.

She Got Even.

Little Lucy, aged five, had been to church. "There was such a crowd, mamma," she explained, "that I couldn't find a seat and had to stand in the aisle; but I got even."

"What do you mean, my child? How did you get even?" asked her mother, curiously.

"I didn't say any prayers."

Not Able to Be Pecked.

"What does 'impeccability' mean?" asked the teacher in an eighth grade school.

"Not able to be pecked," was the prompt reply from the bright pupil.

LIGHT BREAKS IN Thoughtful Farmer Learns About Coffee.

Many people exist in a more or less bazy condition and it often takes years before they realize that tea and coffee are often the cause of the cloudiness, and that there is a simple way to let the light break in.

A worthy farmer had such an experience and tells about it, in a letter. He says:

"For about forty years, I have had indigestion and stomach trouble in various forms. During the last 25 years I would not more than get over one spell of bilious colic until another would be upon me.

"The best doctors I could get and all the medicines I could buy, only gave me temporary relief.

"Change of climate was tried without results. I could not sleep nights, had rheumatism and my heart would palpitate at times so that it seemed it would jump out of my body.

"I came to the conclusion that there was no relief for me and that I was about wound up, when I saw a Postum advertisement. I had always been a coffee drinker, and got an idea from the ad. that maybe coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"I began to use Postum instead of coffee and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. The rheumatism left me, and I have never had a spell of bilious colic since.

"My appetite is good, my digestion never was better and I can do more work than before for 40 years.

"I haven't tasted coffee since I began with Postum. My wife makes it according to directions and I relish it as well as I ever did coffee, and I was certainly a slave to coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

TIME A MATTER OF MOMENT

Something Poultry Dealer Had Forgotten to Explain to His Very Much Disappointed Patron.

Mr. Timkins of East Orange had bought six new hens from a poultry dealer in Plainfield.

"Didn't you tell me that you got as many as ten and twelve eggs a day from them?" asked Mr. Timkins a few weeks later.

"That's what I told you," said the Plainfield man.

"I've had those chickens several weeks now and I never got more than four eggs on any one day. How do you account for that?"

"Well, I don't know," said the guileful dealer, "unless it's because you look too often. If you would look only once every three days, you would probably get as many as ten or twelve eggs in a single day, just as I did."—New York Evening Post.

Double Trouble.

A story is told by the secretary of state about one of his doubles relates a certain head waiter of a Chicago hotel. Bryan had been stopping at the hotel and soon after he left a delegation of college boys from a nearby institution came to visit him. The head waiter, who happened to be coming off duty, was corralled in the lobby of the hotel, and, amid enthusiastic cheers, was compelled to make a speech.

He gave the college boys much kindly advice, told them to persevere, and intimated that some day they might rise to his position.

The next day the college students were looking for the speaker with clubs, for a morning paper had published this headline over an account of the speech:

"Students Get Advice From Head Waiter."

Might Miss it in the Dark.

"It all depends on the point of view."

"Well?"

"I see where a cigarette firm advertises free with every package of cigarettes a 'large rug' four inches wide."

Among Other Things.

"I suppose you saw many ancient things in Egypt?"

"Yes, sir. They had a trolley line there that must have been a thousand years old."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the

Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Had to Have It.

"I must have a wig."

"Why must you?"

"Because it is a bald necessity."

Don't buy water for nothing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

Some people are almost as stuck up as though they had been tarred and feathered.

You can't satisfy a hungry man with empty honors.

His Bust.

Daniel C. French, the sculptor who was commissioned to make the bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson which is now in Memorial hall, Harvard university, tells this story:

"At one of the sittings Mr. Emerson rose suddenly and walked over to where the sculptor was working. He looked long and earnestly at the bust, and then, with an inimitably droll expression, said:

"The trouble is the more it resembles me the worse it looks."

DEEP CRACKS ON JOINTS

P. O. Box 378, El Paso, Texas.—"My trouble began December, 1911. It commenced on me by causing a scurf-like skin and my toe joints, finger joints and lips commenced to crack and split open. My finger cracks would bleed all day long; the cracks were very deep and my thumb seemed to be cracked to the bone. My hands were so bad that I had to sleep with gloves on. The cracks in my lips would bleed often during the day and I used to put adhesive plaster across them to try to keep them closed. My toes would bleed, and I would find blood in my socks when the day's work was done. The skin around the cracks was red and inflamed. I wore shoes one size too large on account of my feet being so sore. I used to become frantic with pain at times. My hands and feet used to smart.

"I suffered agony for four months. I went to town and got some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. From the time I commenced with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment until completely cured was just nineteen days." (Signed) Jack Harrison, Nov. 13, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Not Much.

"What did that old skinflint give when his daughter got married?"

"He gave a contented sigh."

And she who loves and runs away may have a fit of regret later.

TAKE FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
For Backache Rheumatism Kidneys and Bladder

HOSPITAL FOR THOSE LESS ABLE TO PAY

The Post Graduate Hospital of Oklahoma City, Okla., furnishes room, board, nursing and medical and surgical services for \$15.00 per week. Patients taken care of in elegant private rooms which were formerly \$25.00 per week. Patients must bring a letter from their local physician stating they are unable to pay more than the hospital fee. No other hospital to our knowledge is conducted along these lines. No better specialists in all lines, connected with any hospital in the southwest. Address

DR. CAMP, Superintendent
POST GRADUATE HOSPITAL
Oklahoma City, Okla.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS.

IF YOU ARE "OUT OF SORTS" RUN DOWN "GOT THE BLUES" SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, GRAVEL, WEAK NEURALGIC, GASTRIC, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, WIND FOR FREE BOOK. THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE MEDICAL BOOK EVER WRITTEN. IT TELLS ALL ABOUT THESE DISEASES AND THE REMEDY. A SUPERB EFFECT OF THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N. 1. N. 2. N. 3. IF YOU CAN DECIDE A YOU CAN DECIDE FOR YOURSELF. IF THERE IS A BETTER REMEDY FOR YOUR OWN AFFLICTION. DON'T SEND A CENT. ABSOLUTELY FREE. No follow-up circulars. DR. J. C. L. 1840 MAD. CH. HAYES ST. RD. HAMPSHIRE, LONDON, ENG.